

KUBACZEWSKI, J., and others.

What we owe to people's government. p. 463. (SKRZYDLATA FOLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 29, July 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

KUBACZEWSKI, J.

Conditions for jumps from high altitudes. p.12. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Warszawa, Vol. 11, No. 10, Mar. 1955)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

KUBADINOV, P.

Training space for cadres, p. 10.

KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE, Sofiya, Vol. 10, no. 7, July 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

KUBADINSKIY, P.

Peasants make bricks for their own use in building. Sel', stroi.
12 no.4:6-9 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Soil mixer for producing bricks)

ARASZKIEWICZ, Zuzanna; KUBAJ, Tadeusz

Ionized calcium content in the blood serum of normal subjects. Pol.
arch. med. wewnet. 32 no.2:157-162 '62.

1. Z Oddzialu Wewnetrznego Kierownik: prof. dr med. B. Jochweda s
Zakladu Biochemii Kierownik: prof. dr med. G. Bagdasarian i s Pracowni
Analitycznej Kierownik: dr med. A. Wolanska Instytutu Gruslicy Dyrektor:
prof. dr med. W. Jaroszewicz.

(CALCIUM blood)

KUBAK, J.; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED].

SCIENCE

Periodicals: CFSKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS PRO FYSIKU Vol. 8, no. 5, 1958

KUBAK, J.; [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]—Effect of cadmium ions on the properties of nuclear emulsions. p. 606.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 5,
May 1958, unclass.

KECLIK, M., MUDr; KUBAL, J., MUDr

Coronary heart diseases and disorders of the digestive tract.
Prakt.lek., Praha 35 no.9:193-195 5 May 55.

1. Z int. odd. Fak. polikliniky UNZ-UNV hl. mesta Prahy, zastupujici
prednosta: MUDr Hanus Kafka.

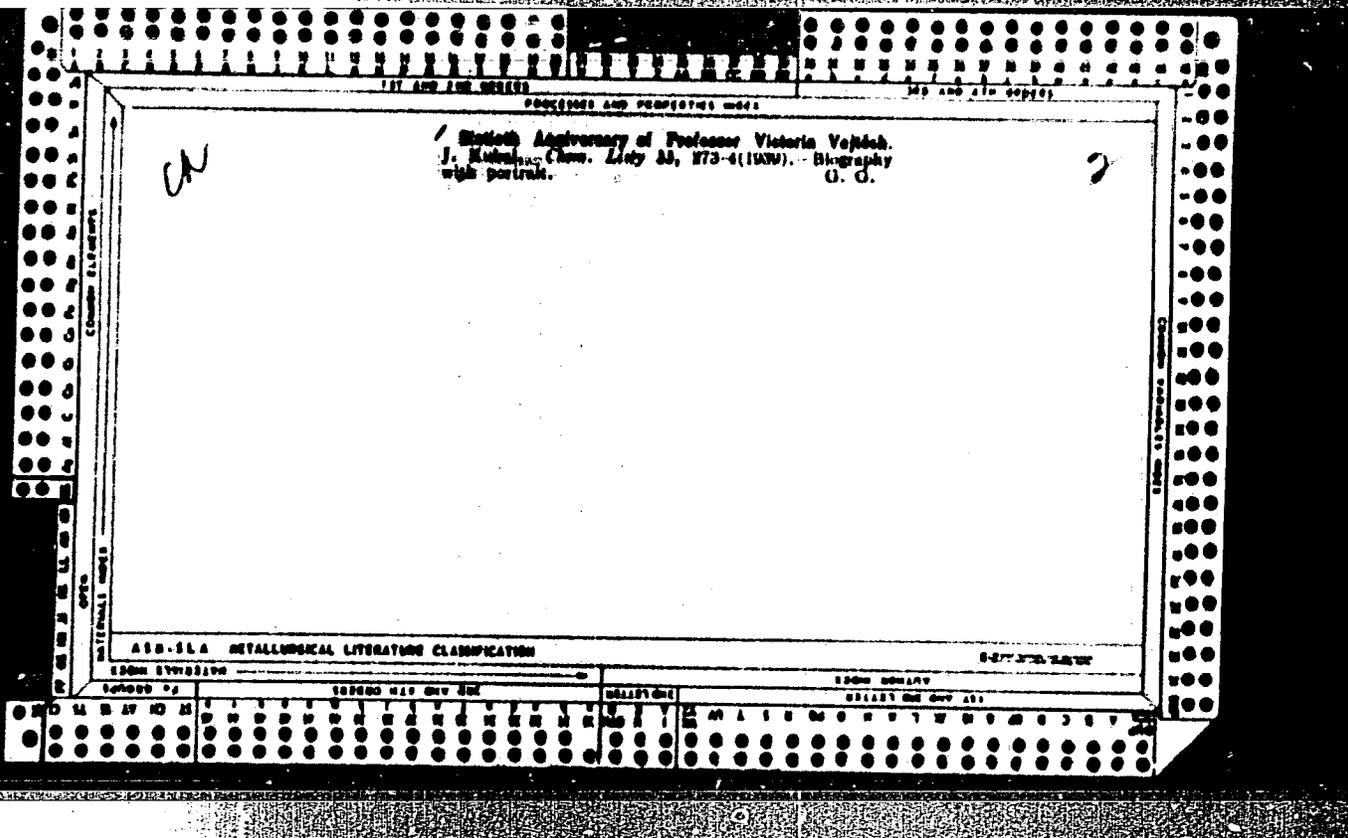
(CORONARY DISEASES, differ. diagnosis,
gastrointestinal diseases)

(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES, differ. diagnosis,
coronary diseases)

KUBAL, J., MUDr.; VOHNOUT, S., *iss.*

Lying-in ward for radio-isotope therapy. Cesk. zdravot. 9 no.2:
93-100 '61.

1. Radioizotopove oddeleni nemocnice v Praze-Motole, prednosta doc.
MUDr. K.Silink, reditel Vyzkumneho ustav endokrinologickeho v Praze.
(HOSPITAL PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION)
(RADIOTHERAPY hosp & clin)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010010-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010010-2"

CZECH ✓ Sensitive (photo-) layers for nuclear processes. Josef
Kubal (Karlov Univ., Prague). *Czechoslov. J. Phys.* 6,
343-348 (1954) (in Russian) — Principles are outlined for lab-
prep'n of photoem. layers for detection of α particles and
protons up to 20 m.e.v. Andrej. J. Kubal.

Prof. K.

Category : CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations.
Methods of Measurement and Investigation

C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 341

Author : Kubal, Josef

Title : Preparation of Emulsions for Ionizing Radiations

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1954, 4, No 5, 581-586

Abstract : See Referat. Zhurnal Fizika 1955, 23917

Card : 1/1

CZECH

779.34

6573. Study of the preparation of emulsions for
X-ray radiation. J. Kopal. Czech J. Phys., 5,
No. 1, 49-53 (Feb., 1955) in German.

The conditions determining sensitivity are discussed,
especially the AgBr/gelatin ratio. Three types of
gelatin were used with different response to the
developing process, and recipes for emulsions are given.
For each gelatin there were (1) a control emulsion,
(2) one sensitized with 1-phenyl 2-methyl 3-5-bis
(2(p-methylaminophenyl) vinyl) pyrazolium iodide,
and (3) one containing emioisophthalic hydrazide.
The new sensitizer used in (3) was very effective, and
about as good as that used in (2) for both light and
 α -particle exposure.

S. T. HEMMERICH

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Jan

✓ Sensitizing effect of photographic gelatin and its measure-
ment. Josef Kubal, Karel Vacek, and Jaroslav Benes
(Karlovy Univ., Prague). *Chem Lett* 49, 991 (1955)
On the basis of some phys-chem properties of gelatin
a method is suggested for qual. evaluation of the photochem.
active substances contained in the gelatin.

3

RUBAL, 1959

CZECH/37-59-2-3/20

AUTHORS: Josef Kubal, Jaroslav Beneš, Zbyněk Hrkal

TITLE: On the Sensitivity and Regression of Silver Bromo Iodide Nuclear Emulsions

PERIODICAL: Československý Časopis Pro Fysiku, 1959, Nr 2, pp 133-140 (+ 1 plate)

ABSTRACT: The maximum possible addition of AgI to AgBr at 25 °C is 29 mol%. Large additions of AgI are unwanted for nuclear emulsions because they reduce the sensitivity (Ref 6). The analysis of Ilford G5 and Agfa Kc nuclear emulsions shows (Ref 7) that they contain small amounts of AgI. Besides sensitivity, the stability of the latent image is an important consideration for nuclear emulsions. The exact mechanism of regression is not well understood because many factors influence it. Several explanations have been put forward (Refs 8-13). No previous authors have studied regression as a function of the contents of iodide. The emulsions used for our experiments were prepared by a method described by the authors (Ref 14). The emulsions contained 2.8 mol% of Cd and between 0 and 8 mol% AgI. The sensitivity of the emulsions was tested with visible light, α -particles and electrons. Each

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CZECH/37-59-2-3/20

On the Sensitivity and Regression of Silver Bromo Iodide Nuclear Emulsions

measurement was repeated at least twice (see also Ref 14). The dependence of the sensitivity to visible light on the concentration of AgI is shown in Fig 1. Curve 1 shows the sensitivity of a non-sensitised emulsion, while Curve 2 shows that of a sensitised emulsion. The sensitivity increases with increasing concentration of AgI to 3 mol%, then decreases up to 5½ mol%, and afterwards increases again. From 4 mol%, γ decreases, which shows an increase in grain size from this concentration of AgI upwards. The same conclusion regarding grain size was reached from measurements with α -particles. The sensitivity to electrons is an entirely different function of the concentration of AgI (Fig 2). Up to 3 mol% the sensitivity is constant, it decreases somewhat to 6½ mol% and then again remains constant. For α -particles, the sensitivity increases up to 3 mol% while a further increase is disadvantageous because of the increased grain size. Regression was generally slowed down by the addition of AgI. Emulsions containing 1 or 3 mol% AgI behaved, from the point of view of regression, identically. The regression for visible light is relatively slow.

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CZECH/37-59-2-3/20

On the Sensitivity and Regression of Silver Bromo Iodide Nuclear Emulsions

A regression coefficient of 50 was achieved in an AgBr emulsion after 16 days, in an AgBr and AgI emulsion after 24 days. The regression for visible light was studied at 18 °C for 65 days. Fig 3 shows the regression for an emulsion containing 1 mol% AgI. Sensitised emulsions show more regression of the latent image produced by visible light than non-sensitised emulsions. However, this apparently varies from sensitizer to sensitizer (Refs 10, 17). The regression for electrons is shown in Fig 4a, for a sensitised AgBr emulsion, for two temperatures: 18° and 4 °C. The same dependence for an AgBr + AgI emulsion is shown in Fig 4b. The higher temperature obviously increases the rate of regression. The regression for electrons in sensitised emulsions is slower than in non-sensitised emulsions. The same can be said for α -particles and this is shown in Fig 5. Hypersensitisation of nuclear emulsions is known from Refs 19-21. We have tried hypersensitisation by

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CZECH/37-59-2-3/20

On the Sensitivity and Regression of Silver Bromo Iodide Nuclear Emulsions

triethanolamin (Refs 19-21) on AgBr + AgI emulsions and achieved a 10.6-fold increase in sensitivity to electrons.

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There are 7 figures, 3 tables and 21 references, of which 8 are Soviet, 9 English, 2 Czech and 2 French.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderné fyziky ČSAV a Fyzikální ústav Karlovy university, Praha
(Department of Physics, Charles University, Prague)

SUBMITTED: September 10, 1958



AUTHORS: Kubal, J., Beneš, J. and Hrkal, Z. CZ/37-58-5-13/19

TITLE: The Influence of Cadmium Ions on the Properties of Nuclear Emulsions (Účinek kadmiových iontů na vlastnosti nukleárních emulzí)

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fyziku, 1958, Nr 5, pp 608-613 + 2 plates (Czech)

ABSTRACT: In previous work (Ref 1) the influence of variously active gelatine on nuclear emulsions was studied. These emulsions were prepared by a process due to Jenny and were not quite reproducible. Different methods were therefore sought. According to Bogomolov (Ref 2) a good nuclear emulsion must not contain crystals of varying sizes and shapes. This necessitates the presence during the preparation of the emulsion of substances which retard the crystallization. According to Steigmann (Ref 3), Cd ions have this effect. A detailed description of the preparation of the emulsion is given. Varying amounts of $CdBr_2$ were added to the KBr solutions which together with $AgNO_3$ were used for precipitating silver bromide. The sensitivity of the emulsions was roughly tested for Card 1/3 α -particles and in more detail for visible light and for

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CZ/37-58-5-13/19

The Influence of Cadmium Ions on the Properties of Nuclear Emulsion

electrons (Refs 8,9,10). The sensitivity was defined by the inverse logarithm of the exposure needed to produce a density of 0.6 above the fog density. Several methods of development of the plates are described. Fig. 3 shows tracks of α -particles in a) a pure silver bromide emulsion (large grain, small sensitivity); b) a silver bromide emulsion chemically sensitized with 2-p-dimethylaminostyrylbenzthiazol (large grain, improved sensitivity); c) silver bromide emulsion with Cd^{2+} ions without chemical sensitization (better homogeneity of grains, improved but not very homogeneous sensitivity); d) silver bromide emulsion with Cd^{2+} ions and chemical sensitizer (homogeneous and sensitive). Characteristic curves and curves of γ are shown for the various emulsions. Some of the emulsions were able to show tracks of electrons (Fig.7). A suitable concentration of CdBr_2 was about 1 mol %. Professor L. Zachoval has made

Card 2/3 helpful critical comments.

CZ/37-58-5-13/19

The Influence of Cadmium Ions on the Properties of Nuclear Emulsion

There are 7 figures and 13 references, 5 of which are Czech, 5 English, 2 German, 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderné fyziky ČSAV and Fyzikální ústav K.U. Praha (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Czech. Ac. Sc. and Physics Department, Charles University, Prague)

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1958.

Card 3/3

Effect of cadmium ions on the properties of nuclear emulsions. Josef Kubal, Jaroslav Benes, and Zbynek Hlival (Karlova Univ. Prague). *Czechoslov. J. Phys.* 8, 653-64 (1968) (in Russian).—Two series of emulsions are studied; one with an intrinsic sensitizing effect, the 2nd with added sensitizers. The captl. results indicate that at least 1 mole % of bromide ions, as CdBr₂, must be used to obtain an iso-dispersion emulsion. Cd ions (from 0.7 to 8 mole %) sensitized the emulsion for visible light, α -particles, and electrons. It is indicated that 2-(*p*-dimethylaminostyryl)-benzothiazole is an effective chem. sensitizer for ionizing radiation. The prepd. nuclear emulsions are sufficiently sensitive to record individual electron tracks from C¹⁴ and the Th family.

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A. Kremheller

KL 401-217-01

19

✓ Nuclear emulsion for neutron dosimetry. Jaroslav
Bened, Zbyněk Hrkal, Josef Kubal, and Lenka Tomášková
(Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague). *Jadrová energie B*, 408-12
(1969).—A nuclear emulsion filled with B was found better
than one filled with Li. B was added as borax + H_2BO_3 to
a B content of 0.326×10^{-4} g./sq. cm., with a layer thick-
ness of 75 μ , the B compds. being mixed with the other
emulsion ingredients before its prepn., in order to ensure
uniformity. The sensitivity of the emulsion and its repro-
ducibility were tested for α -particles from Po^{210} , electrons
from C^{14} , and visible light. The neutron calibration was
carried out with a Po-Bs source in paraffin. The emulsion
was tested as a personal dosimeter. H. Newcomb

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07:

CZECH/37-59-2-3/20

AUTHORS: Josef Kubal, Jaroslav Beneš, Zbyněk Hrkal

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On the Sensitivity and Regression of Silver Bromo Iodide Nuclear Emulsions

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On the Sensitivity and Regression of Silver Bromo Iodide Nuclear Emulsions

CZECH/37-59-2-3/20

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CZECH/37-59-2-3/20

On the Sensitivity and Regression of Silver Bromo Iodide Nuclear Emulsions

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There are 7 figures, 3 tables and 21 references, of which 8 are Soviet, 9 English, 2 Czech and 2 French.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderné fyziky ČSAV a Fyzikální ústav Karlovy university, Praha
(Department of Physics, Charles University, Prague)

SUBMITTED: September 10, 1958



KUBAL, J. ; VLCEK.

"Present problems of photographic chemistry." p. 365.

CHEMICKE LISTY. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 53, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August, 1959.
Uncl.

KUBAL, J.

"Corpuscular photography" by P.Demers. Reviewed by J.Kubal.
Jaderna energie 6 no.6:191 Je '60.

Development of nuclear emulsions with Phenidone. I. — 3
Kubal and J. Bencl (Czechoslov. Acad. Sci., Prague). *Phot. Karr.* 06, 25-9(1960). — The possible application of 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone (Phenidone) (I) to development of nuclear emulsions was examd. The dependence of the oxidn.-redn. potentials of I and hydroquinone upon pH was detd.; the relation was linear for pH 2-9; results for I at higher pH were not reproducible. The rate of development by I increased with increasing Na_2SO_3 concn., an effect attributable to the increase in pH. KBr , 0-1 g./l., decreased the sensitivity about equally for development by I and by Metol (II). The relative rates of diffusion of I and II through emulsion layers depended upon the emulsion; I diffused more rapidly through a layer 210 μ thick cast in the lab. and through the layer of an Agfa K 4 plate but less rapidly through the layer of an Agfa K 2 plate. The calcd. activation energy of development by I was 14.4 kcal./mole for an emulsion contg. 3 mole % AgI. No advantage was found in substituting I for II in the Ilford D-19 developer.

T. H. Lamb

Distr: 4E2c(m)

18

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MSC(SD)(JC)

increasing the electron sensitivity of the nuclear emulsion. J. Hanzl and J. Kubal, Czechoslovak Acad. Sci. Prague. *Phot. Korr* 96, 111-1903, of 1951, 1952.

The sensitivity of nuclear emulsions to light and to γ radiation was increased by adding to the emulsion a certain amount of a substance which is sensitive to light and to γ radiation.

The substance used was a mixture of a certain amount of a substance which is sensitive to light and to γ radiation and a certain amount of a substance which is not sensitive to light and to γ radiation.

The mixture was added to the emulsion in the form of a solution of a certain amount of a substance which is sensitive to light and to γ radiation and a certain amount of a substance which is not sensitive to light and to γ radiation.

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KUBAL, Josef, doc., dr.

The 3d International Congress on Nuclear Photography in Moscow.
Vestnik CSAV 70 no.1:149-151 '61.

KUBAL, Josef

Conference on Scientific Photography in Zurich, 1961. Vestnik CSAV
71 no.1:155-161 '62.

L 3048-66 EWT(1)/T/EXD(b)-3 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5026470

CZ/0002/65/000/002/0263/0264

AUTHOR: Kubal, Josef

37
B

TITLE: Seminar on color photography

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Vestnik, no. 2, 1965, 263-264

TOPIC TAGS: color photography, photographic chemistry, scientific conference

ABSTRACT: The group of Photographic Chemistry of the Czechoslovak Chemical Society arranged a Seminar on 12 November, 1964 at Prague. Short review of the 5 lectures offered is given.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODES: ES, GC

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

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ACC NR: AP6010224

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/65/000/004/0143/0143

AUTHOR: Kubal, Josef

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Research, CSAV, Rez (Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu
CSAV)

38
3

TITLE: ¹⁹ Film dosimetry with inhibited development

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 4, 1965, 143

TOPIC TAGS: radiation dosimetry, optic density, radiographic film, film processing

ABSTRACT: INR Report No. 1122/64, published in Jaderna Energie on y as Czech and English summaries (modified): Film dosimetry in the range of accidental doses is relatively little developed because optical densities obtained after high irradiation cannot be measured on normally processed films. The article describes a new method using stabilizer additives in the developer to inhibit the reduction process and lower the developed densities to the range in which they can be measured optically. The latest experiments showed that benzotriazole and phenylmercaptotetrazole are best for this purpose. Responses on photographic material²⁰ (Czech Dentix standard X-ray film) to gamma doses up to 200 r were examined. Doses of up to 125 r can be computed from differently processed series of irradiated films. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 14, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

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UDC: 539.12.082:77

2

NUCLEAR MEDICINE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA UDC 615.849.7(546.15.02)-06:616.441-001.28-002

HOSCHL, R.; NEMEC, J.; SILINK, K.; KUBAL, J.; Research Institute for Endocrinology (Vyzkumny Ustav Endokrinologicky), Prague, Director (Reditel) Docent Dr K. SILINK.

"Radiation Thyroiditis as a Complication of Treatment with Radioactive Iodine."

Prague, Cnsopis Lekaru Csakych, Vol 105, No 19, 13 May. 66, pp 511 - 514

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: 321 patients were treated with ³⁵⁷I doses of radioactive iodine during treatment of hyperthyroidism or cancer of the gland. Radiation thyroiditis developed in 44.7% of patients with hyperthyroidism and in 71.3% of those with cancer. The frequency increases in proportion to the dose; it usually appears on the 3rd to 5th day after application of radioactive iodine and lasts for 10 days. Its duration is not influenced by corticosteroids. It differs from perithyroidal edema which developed in the first 48 hours after the iodine was administered. 3 Figures, 11 Western, 5 Czech references. (Manuscript received June 65).

1/1

KUBA I

2

The molecular weight of karaya gum and locust-bean muddage. J. V. Kubal. *Collection Colloidica. Chem. Commun.* 13, 378-99(1948)(in English).—The mol. wts. of the colloidal, macromol., complex polymocharides karaya gum (I) and locust-bean muddage (II) were detd. by the Svedberg ultracentrifuge method and calcd. by Svedberg's formula for which the detn. of sedimentation consts. (s), diffusion consts. (D), and partial sp. vols. (V) were made. A mol. wt. of 9,500,000 was obtained for I, and of 310,000 for II. On solns. of I of 0.25, 0.10, 0.05% solute, and of II of 0.31, 0.15, 0.09, 0.05% soln. in 0.2 N NaCl sedimentation runs were made. The sedimentation was observed by Lamm's refractometric scale method (C.A. 31, 772²). Scale photographs were taken with Hg light. The sedimentation diagrams showed many different components. For each concn. of I and II, the s values were converted to corresponding values at 20° (s_{20}) and these values, in turn, were extrapolated to 0 concn. For I, $s_{20} = 17.5$; for II, $s_{20} = 3.6$. Diffusion measurements were made by the Lamm refractometric scale method (loc. cit.). Solns. of I

($c = 0.170\%$ + 0.2 N NaCl), and of II ($c = 0.16\%$ + 0.2 N NaCl) were diffused in Lamm's cell for 6 days and several exposures of the diffusion boundary were taken (later 436 m μ). Graphs showed abscissas of the diffusion curves for I and symmetry of the curves for II. Calcs. of D were based on Wiener's equation (*Ann. Physik* 5, Chem. 49, 106(1903)) $ds/dc = [(s_1 - s_2)/\sqrt{c} D] e^{-s_1 x}$ ($t = \text{time}$; $x = \text{distance from the org. boundary}$; $s_1 - s_2 = \text{difference in } s \text{ between soln. and solvent}$) using (1) the area method in which $D_A = A^2/\rho \int H^2$ ($\rho = \text{porosity factor}$; $A = s_1 - s_2$; $H = \text{max. height of curve}$); and (2) the "moment" method in which $D_m = (m_2/2A)^2$ ($m_2 = \text{second moment of curve about the vertical axis through the arithmetic mean of the curve}$). D_A , D_m , and D_0 (cor. value) were calcd. for both I and II: for I, $D_A = 0.37$; $D_m = 0.46$; $D_0 = 0.14$; for II, $D_A = 0.40$; $D_m = 0.28$; $D_0 = 0.25$. V was detd. using Kromer's formula (Svedberg and Pedersen, *The Ultra-sonic Method*, 1946 (C.A. 34, 430²)). $V = s[1 - ((100 - \rho)/m)(ds/d\rho)]$ ($s = \text{sp. vol. soln.}$; $m = \text{wt. of pycnometer content}$; $\rho = \text{wt. } \%$ soln.). For both I and II, s values of ρ were used; function $\ln s = f(\rho)$ was linear ($ds/d\rho$ for I = 0.123; for II, = 0.123); and V for I was 0.69; for II 0.86. The ds/dc was independent of concn. and for both I and II was 148×10^{-6} .
H. L. Whidden

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

3300 ATTRITIVE

LANGUAGES

CA KUBAL, J. V.

2

The Svedberg ultracentrifuge and the computation of molecular weights of colloids. J. V. Kubal. *Chemie (Prague)* 8, 21-3(1949).--The sedimentation and diffusion curves of karaya gum are presented. The size and form of mole. of proteins and polysaccharides are discussed.
Frank Marsh

1957

C *KUBAL, J.V.*

Properties of the positively charged col of silver iodide.

J. V. Kubal, Colloidal Chemistry, Chem. Reviews, 16, 105-110 (1940).—The col, AgI, was prepd. by mixing dil. solns. of AgNO₃ and excess KI, electrolyzing, and converting to the pos. col by adding a certain vol. of AgNO₃ of known pAg. These solns. were studied by coagulation, addn. of electrolytes, and cataphoresis. The pos. AgI was prepd. by varying concns. of multivalent ions; increasing concn. of the electrolyte was necessary for pptn. even though the neg. valence of the anions was also increased. Increased stabilization of the col. double layer as a result of the increased adsorption of Ag ions is postulated to explain this phenomenon. The addn. of electrolytes increases the value of pAg, resulting in higher stability for the col. An app. is described to measure the cataphoresis in the presence of electrolytes and in the absence of the products formed by the electrolysis. The electrolyte concns. were increased above the pptg. value; NO₃⁻ in low concn. causes an increase in cataphoretic velocity, whereas in higher concn. it lowers the charge on the AgI and thus also the velocity. Other anions, SO₄²⁻ and CH₃CO₂⁻, lower considerably the charge on the pos. colloid particle AgI and thus also lower the cataphoretic velocity, in agreement with the Hardy-Schulze rule.

Richard N. Rhoda

KUBAL, I.

International Colloquium on Scientific Photography held in Zurich
in 1961. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 7 no.4:309-311 JI-Ag
'62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Photography--Congresses)

KUBAL, V.

Performance of digging-wheel excavators. Uhli 4 no.2:70-71
F '62.

1. Unicovske strojirny, Unicov.

KUBALA, A.

"Mechanicopneumatic And Electropneumatic Devices For Weighing Wet Prosses Of A Paper Machine" p. 36. (Przeegląd Papierniczy, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1953, Lodz)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress, Feb. 1954

KUBALA, A.

Pressure devices of wet presses in paper machines. p. 232. (PRZEGLAD PAPIERNICZY, Vol. 10, No. 8, Aug. 1954, Lodz, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

POL. 5

2536

375 2050 00

Kubala A. Compressing Devices for the Wet End of Paper-Making Machinery.

Ukradovaya metoda...
Practical Experiments No. 20011 pp. 21-22 pp. 24-26 2 figs. 1 tab.
Compressing devices for the wet end of paper-making machinery should comply with the following requirements: 1) they should ensure the uniformity of the paper web; 2) they should be easy for controlling the required pressure, costs of adjustment and simplicity of operation. Experiments conducted in the USSR in the past up-to-date comply with one or even several of the above provisions, but there is no type to comply with all requirements. The author reviews the results of foreign experiments and quotes examples of compressing devices used in the USSR. He also describes the construction of a new type of compressing device.

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Cellulose and Derivatives. Paper.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 45361.

Author : Kubala Adam.

Inst :

Title : Production of Cellulose Wadding.

Orig Pub: Przegl. papierm., 1957, 13, No 10, 301-306.

Abstract: The raw material for the production of cellulose wadding (CW) and of the articles manufactured therefrom (towels, tablecloth, etc.) is soft sulfite cellulose (C) containing 90% alpha-cellulose and 0-15% of added wood pulp, unbleached sulfite C, sulfate C. Flowsheet: Hydrapulper -- circulation-water trap -- hydrafiner -- concentration regulator -- Vortrap -- vibrational grading --

Card : 1/3

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Cellulose and Derivatives. Paper.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 45361.

(German Federal Republic). CW is reprocessed to finished articles by means of automatic machines which produce 10-20 thousand articles/hour. The consumption of articles made from CW is of 28 kg per capita in USA, 4 kg in German Federal Republic, and 0.13 kg in Poland.

Card : 3/3

65

KUBALA, B.

"Do Not Be Afraid of Novodur; A Plastic Material Which Has A Future", P. 12, (TECHNICKE NOVINY, Vol. 1, No. 17/18, Dec. 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

KUBALA, Eugen

The influence of growth-stimulating factors on the bacteriotropic potencies of isoniazid. *J.hyg.epidem., Praha 4 no.2:191-195 '60.*

1. Laboratories of the J. Volker TB Sanatorium, Tatranska Polianka.
(ISONIAZID pharmacol)
(PARA AMINOBENZOIC ACID pharmacol)
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS pharmacol)

KUBALA, Eugen; KUBALOVA, Jirina

Relation of bacterial growth factors and of their antagonists
to the mechanism of action of INH on Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
Cesk.epidem.mikrob.imun.10 no.1:48-56 Ja '61.

1. Laboratorne oddelenie Wolkerovej liecebne plucnej tuberkulozy
v Tatranskej Polianke.

(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS pharmacol)

(ISONIAZID pharmacol)

CELADNIK, M., doc. Dr. Mr. CSc., (Kalinciakova 8, Bratislava); PALAT, K.;
NOVACEK, L.; MATUSKOVA, E.; KUBALA, E.; PAVLAS, M.

Antitubercular agents. Part 4. Cesk. farm. 14 no.6:303-307 A; '65.

1. Katedra anorganicke a organicke chemie farmaceuticke fakulty
Univerzity Komenskeho, Bratislava, Lecebna tuberkulosity, Kostelec
n. Cernymi Lesy, Lecebna tuberkulosity, Janov u Mirosova a Vyzkumny
ustav veterinarniho lekarstvi, Brno. Submitted November 23, 1964.

KUBALA, E.

5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JANCIK, E; HEJNY, J; KUBALA, E; LANGEROVA, M; SULA, L;
TOMAN, K.

Prague, Rozhledy v tuberkulose, No 4, 1963, pp 217-218

"The Present State and Perspectives of Microbiological
Diagnosis."

ZAHRADNICKY, J.; VYMOLA P.; HEJZLAR, M.; POTUZNÍK, V.; KUBALA, E.;
HEJNY, J.

Current status of the sensitivity of some pathogenic agents in
Czechoslovakia. Cas. lek. cesk. 104 no.23:609-614 11 Je'65.

1. Ustav pro mikrobiologii a epidemiologii lekarske fakult.
Karlovy University v Plzni; Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie
v Praze; Vojensky ustav hygieny, epidemiologie a mikrobiologie
v Praze; Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicke stanice v Ceskych
Budejovicich; Lecelna tuberkulozy v Janove u Mirosova; a Lecelna
tuberkulozy ve Vysnych Hagach.

POLAND / Laboratory Equipment. Apparatus. Its Theory, F
Construction and Application.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1959, 11628.

Author : Grochowski, S., Korpak, W, Kowalchuk M.,
Kubala, J.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Obtaining of $Ni(NO_3)_2$ of a High Degree of
Purity.

Orig Pub: Chem. analit., 1957, 2, No 3, 282-283.

Abstract: Data are cited about the analysis of $Ni(NO_3)_2$,
purified by the extraction with organic solvents,
precipitation, electrolysis and crystallization.
The analysis of one of the samples, conducted by
the application of C electrodes in the arc of a
direct current of 6 a, revealed on a Hilger spec-
trograph, E-478, the absence of As, Au, Bi, Cd,

Card 1/2

POLAND / Laboratory Equipment. Apparatus. Its Theory, F
Construction and Application.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1959, 11628.

Abstract: Cr, Mo, Pt, Sn, Ti, V, W. The spectra of Mn
(2794,817 A.), Ag (3280,683 A), Zn (3345,020 and
3345,572 A), Co (3405,120 and 3412,339 A), Pb
(2833,069 A) are expressed weakly. The lines of
Al (3082.155 and 3092,713 A) and Ca (4226,728 A)
are expressed strongly. The analysis of another
sample, conducted in the arc of an alternating
current of 8 a, disclosed the absence of Ag, As,
Au, B, Bi, Cd, Co, Cr, K, Li, Mn, Mo, Na, Pb, Pt,
Sb, Sn, Ti, V, W, Zn, Zr and the presence of
about 10⁻⁴% Mg, Si, Fe, Al, Cu and Ca. --
N. Turkevich.

Card 2/2

END

37

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ZITKO, V; ROSIK, J; BRUTENI OVA, H; KUBALA, J.

Institute of Chemistry of the Slovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava (for all)

Irague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 10, 1965, pp 3501-3511

"Some Structural Features of Apricot-Tree Gum (*Prunus
armeniaca* L.)."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ROSIK, J; ZITKO, V; BAUER, S; KUBALA, J

Institute of Chemistry, Slovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava - (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communi-
cations, No 3, March 1966, pp 1072-1073

"The structural features of cherry-tree gum"
(Prunus avium L. var. juliana L)

(4)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

POŠTA, J; ŽITKO, V; KUBALA, J.

Institute of Chemistry of the Slovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 10, 1965, p 1582

"4-O-Methyl-3-O-glucuronic Acid in the Gum of Peach-Tree
(*Prunus persica* L.) and Plum-Tree(*P. domestica* L.)."

I 31334-66

ACC NR: AP6021116

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/65/000/012/0931/0935

AUTHOR: Rosik, Jozef--Rosik, Y. (Engineer; Bratislava); Zitko, Vladimír (Engineer; Candidate of sciences; Bratislava); Kubala, J.--Kubala, Y. (Bratislava)

ORG: Chemical Institute, SAV, Bratislava (Chemický ústav Slovenskej akadémie vied)

TITLE: Separation of aldubiuronic acids on an anion exchanger

SOURCE: Chemické zvesti, no. 12, 1965, 931-935

TOPIC TAGS: anion, ion exchange, acetate, acetic acid, chemical separation, carbohydrate

ABSTRACT: Separation on a strongly basic anion exchanger Dowex TX8 in the acetate form by means of elution with acetic acid was investigated. 6-O-(4-O-Methyl-beta-D-glucuronopyranosyl)-D-galactose, 2-O-(beta-D-glucuronopyranosyl)-mannose and a mixture of 4-O-methyl-D-glucuronic acid and D-glucuronic acid were studied. The elution with various concentrations of acetic acid allows the preparation of greater amounts of these substances in pure form than was possible in the past. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 22Feb65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 011

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010010-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000827010010-2"

Distr: 4E2c
Preparation of high purity TeO_2 . Stanislaw Grochowski,
Marian Kowalczyk, and Jerzy Kubala (Katedra Chemii
Nieorganicznej Politechniki Slaskiej, Gliwice, Poland).
Chem. Anal. (Warsaw) 4, 625 (1959).—Tech. Te contg. Ag,
Al, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Pb, and Si was purified (after dis-
solv.) by extr., crystn. etc. Purification was surveyed by
spectrographic analysis. Tellurous acid was filtered, dried,
and heated to 700°. Z. Kurtyka

5-12 (92)

44

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ZITKO, V.; ROZIL, J.; KUBALA, J.

Chemical Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences,
Bratislava - (for all).

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communi-
cations, No 11, November 1965, pp 3902-3908.

"Pectic acid from wild apples (*Malus silvestris* Mill).

KUBALA)

M.
COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass. Binding*
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 83094
AUTHOR : Kubala, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Production of Slag Pumice In Foam Ducts of
the VUSH - 3 System
ORIG. PUB. : Stavivo. 1959, 37, No 4, 114-116
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: *Materials. Concrete.
1/1

H - 55

KUBALA, M., ins.

Mechanization and automation of coal washing in the Ostrava-
Karvina coal district. Paliva 42 no.6:176 Je '62.

BANASZKIEWICZ, Wacław; WROCINSKI, Tadeusz; STELLA-LUDWICZAK, Ru'ina;
KOCBALA, Teresa

pharmacodynamic properties of 2-(2'-pyridyl)-1,4-phthalazine
dione. Acta Pol. pharm. 21 no.4:409-415 '64.

1. Z Zakładu Farmakologii Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu (Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Dadlez) i z Zakładu Chemii Organicznej i Biologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu (Kierownik: prof. dr. R.S. Ludwiczak).

I 31009-66

ACC NR: AP6023117

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0060/65/000/006/0244/0247

AUTHOR: Skokna, Dusan (Lieutenant colonel; Doctor of medicine); Kubalaková, Sona ²¹
(Graduate physician); Nemcekova, Katarina (Graduate physician)

ORG: Military Hospital for Lung Diseases /headed by Colonel, Docent, Doctor of
Medicine, Candidate of sciences Ondrej Halak/, Nava Poljanka (Vojensky ustav liecebny
pre choroby plucne)

TITLE: Tuberculous exudative ²²pleurisy treated with and without glucocorticoids

SOURCE: Vojenske zdravotnicke listy, no. 6, 1965, 244-247

TOPIC TAGS: corticoid, military medicine, pulmonary disease, drug treatment,
therapeutics

ABSTRACT: Exudative pleurisy occurs quite frequently in the armed forces in the 20
to 30 year group. Longterm effective treatment is required to avoid a postpleuritic
tuberculous process. An early treatment with hormones and with glucocorticoids
together with suitable complementary therapy helps the patient during the acute stages
of the disease. Postpleuritic residues are not formed, and the functional ability of
the lungs is preserved. Orig. art. has: 8 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUMM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 010 / OTH REF: 012

Card 1/1 CC

UDC: 616.25-002.3-002.5-085.777(002.5)-085.361.453
0215

KUBAL'CHICH, O. and STEPANOV, M.

"At the Geographic Faculty Discussion of the Scientific Problems of the
Office for Division into Economic Districts," Vest. Mosk. U., 6, No.9, pp 164-169,
1953

Full translation U-8678, 10 Aug 56

KUBALCOVA, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JERABEK, V, KUBALCOVA, M., SOLICH, J.

1. Medical Section (Lekarska oddeleni), KUMZ, Ostrava (for ?);
2. Faculty of Pharmacy, Karlova University (Farmaceuticka fakulta UK), detas. pracoviste [?], Faculty Dispensary (fakultat lekarna), Brno (for ?).

Bratislava, Farmaceuticky obzor, No 7, July 1965, pp 313-319

"On the problematics of the increasing demands on the pharmaceutical service and the state of employee needs in the pharmaceutical service in Northern Moravia."

KUBALEC, Vlastimil

Improvement of the quality of ribbed cylinders cast in shell.
Slevarenstvi 9 no.12:481 D '61.

1. Tatra, Koprivnice.

KUBALEK, A.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: ZELEZNICAR. No. 12, Dec. 1958.

KUBALEK, A. Introducing new techniques on railroads. p. 8.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3
March 1959 Unclass.

KUBALEK, A.

Further competition between Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic p. 93

ZELEZNICAR (Ministerstvo dopravy) Praha, Czechoslovakia, No. 4, Apr. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 7. July 1959. Uncl.

KUBALEK, B.

Complex mechanization of the production of paving blocks.

P. 284 (Mechanisace) Vol. 4, No. 8, ~~Aug.~~ 1957, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEA) LC. - VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

OPPL, L.; SIMČEK, J.; KUBALIK, J.

Some most frequent errors in the measurement of dust. Pracovní,
lek. 12 no. 3:120-125 Ap '60.
(DUST)

KUBALEK, Jiri

Pulse generator for controlling electronic devices used in nuclear techniques. *Jaderna energie* 7 no.12:411-414 D '61.

1. Vyzkumny zavod Tesla, Premysleni.

KUBALEK, J.

Our experiences with Hexhlet, a device for the measurement of dust.
Pracovní lek. 13 no.2:83-85 Mr '61.

1. Hornický ústav CSAV Praha.

(DUST)

SIMECEK, Jaroslav, inz.; KUBALEK, Jiri, dr.

Packings filled with water are efficient means against the dust in mines. Uhlí 4 no.1:7-10 Ja '62.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolani, Praha (for Simecek).
2. Hornicky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha (for Kubalek).

KUBALEK, J., inz.

Dust concentration measuring methods. Rudy 10 no.7:244-246
Jl '62.

1. Hornicky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

J. SIMECEK and J. KUBALEK, Institute of Work Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolani), Chief (reditel) Prof Dr J. TEISINGER, Prague.

"Comparison of Gravimetric Methods for Dust Concentration in Air."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 14, No 10, Dec 1962; pp 464-468.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Based on "large" number of tests in identical sites with membrane filters, Soxhlet extraction cartridges and Hexhlet dust particle meter, authors conclude that all 3 methods are equally reliable. In field, coal and stone dust were measured. Membrane filters and Soxhlet cartridges are officially adopted. Photograph of triple-recording device used in tests, 5 graphs, 5 Czech references.

1/1

SIMECEK, Jaroslav, inz., C.Sc.; KUBALEK, Jiri, RNDr.

Contribution to a unified method of determining dust concentration.
Zdravot tech 6 no.1:12-19 '63.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolani, Praha; Hornicky ustav,
Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

KUBALEK, Jiri, dr.

Dust concentration measurement, a means for determining the efficiency of dust control. Rudy 11 no.2:43-44 F '63.

1. Hornicky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

KUBALEK, Jiri, dr.

Verification of the AMR 4 m ejector aspirator. Rudy 11 no.7:
241-242 JI '63.

1. Hornicky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved.

KUBALEK, Jiri, dr.

Dustiness measurement by collecting dust samples in folded filters. Růdy II no.11: 385 N°63.

1. Hornický ústav, Československá akademie věd.

HRICH-CHES, MUDR. (Kladno); KUBALEK, J., dr.; SIMECEK, J., inz.

Experience in salt stemming in blasting operations. Rudy
11 no.11: 369-372 N°63.

1. Hornický ústav, Československá akademie věd, Praha
(for Kubalek)
2. Ústav hygieny práce a chorob z
povolání, Praha (for Simecek).

KUBALEK, Jiri, dr.

Use of the Laval nozzle for dust concentration measurement.
Rudy 11 no.10:342-345 0 '63.

1. Hornicky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved.

KUBALEK, J., ed.

Micro. J. no.10:391 0 '64.

Test: the American miniature air sampler. Ibid.:391-392

1. Institute of Mining of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

KUBALEK, Jiri, dr.

Oil mist in the underground atmosphere. Rudy 13 no.4:129 Ap '65.

1. Institute of Mining of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Prague.

L 00181-66 EWT(m) DIAAP
ACCESSION NR: AP5025523

CZ/0038/65/000/003/0103/0104

AUTHOR: Kubalek, Jiri

TITLE: Changers for radioactive samples for automatic measurement

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 3, 1965, 102-103

TOPIC TAGS: automation equipment, nuclear physics apparatus

ABSTRACT: The general features of various automatic sample changers, such as the different types of changing mechanism, the difficulties introduced by the variation in dimensions of planchets, the different types of detectors used, and the different types of control mechanisms, are discussed. Salient features of a number of sample changers of German, French, Italian, and American manufacturers are compared with the characteristics of sample changer made by Teala.

ASSOCIATION: Teala VZ, Premyšleni

SUBMITTED: OO

ENCL: OO

SUB CODE: NP, IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

NA

JW
Card 1/1

KUBALEK, Miroslav

Organization of work in a foundry with partial mechanisation.
Slevarenstvi 9 no.11:423-424 N '61.

1. Moravia, n.p., Marianske udoli.

(Foundries)

DVORAK, R.; SVEJDA, J.; KUBALEK, V.

Heterotransplantation of B5 rat tumour by means of diffusion chambers. Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 12 no.1:29-34 '65

1. 1st Institute of Pathological Anatomy, Medical Faculty Hospital, Brno, Czechoslovakia.

KUBALIK, Ervin, inz.

Reinforcement of long horizontal galleries in the north Bohemian lignite basin. Uhl 5 no.7:233-237 JI '63.

1. Banske projekty, Teplice v Cechach.

KUBALIK, M.

Modification of the Harris-Hryntschak operation with a removable suture and permanent lavage. Rozhl.chir.39 no.7:466-468 J1'60.

1. Chirurgické oddelení ONZ Rokycany, prednosta prim.dr.
R.Schmid.

(PROSTATECTOMY)

relations ρ between the chief elements of the principal axes
inversion of the 5th order ... the straight lines of a cubic
surface. p. 172.

ON THE THEORY OF ALGEBRAIC CURVES vol. 10, no. 3, pp. 1-10.

See also ...

see ... vol. 1, no. 7 July 1956

Faint, t.

KUBAL'NIK, F., inzh.

Ship towing downstream in a flexible tow link in wake. Rech.transp.
16 no.9:28-30 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Towing)

KLEBANOV, G. Ya.; ABEL'SKIY, A. M.; BEYDER, A. V.; VAYNER, S. V.;
VLASIK, V. S.; GOL'DFEDER, Ya. M.; DUDKINA, D. F.; ZHURAVLEVA,
L. D.; KANE, D. B.; KUBALNOV, M. L.; KOLODEZNAYA, T. B.;
KUTASNIKOV, V. Ya.; SOLODOVNIKOV, B. M.; STROYMAN, L. A.;
SHUMKOVA, N. S.

Results of dispensary treatment of occupational dermatoses in
the clinics of Leningrad. Vest. dermat. i ven. 36 no.6:58-62
Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kozhno-venerologicheskikh dispanserov No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 9,
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22 (nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. P. V. Kozhevnikov)

(LENINGRAD--OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)
(SKIN--DISEASES)

CA KUBALOV, B.G.

Development of the explosives art in the U.S.S.R. B.
Kubalov. *Izvestiya Dala* 1949, No. 47, 290 pp.—A historical
review of the art and its application in mining, construc-
tion, earth moving, etc.
M. Howch

~~KUBAIQV, Boris Gaorziyavich; DEMIDYUK, G.P., nauchnyy redaktor; LEYBUSH,~~
V.I., redaktor; GILSON, P.G., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Blaster's handbook; operations in open-cut mining] Spravochnik
vzryvnika; otkrytye gornye raboty. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po
stroit.materialam, 1957. 167 p. (MIRA 10:8)
(Blasting) (Strip mining)

KUBALOV, I. K., insh.

Protective relay circuit for three-phase electric motors. Avtom.
telem. i sviaz' 4 no.9:20 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Electric motors) (Electric protection)

DYKOVÁ, H.; TICHÝ, M.; KNEDLHANSOVÁ, E.; technická spolupráce: ZHÁMENACKOVÁ, M.;
JIROUSKOVÁ, L.; KUBALOVÁ, J.; ZAMAZALOVÁ, T.

Quantitative changes in the bacterial flora during the course of
antibiotic therapy of cervicitis in sterile women. Cas.lek.cesk.
99 no.35:1092-1098 26 Ag'60.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha-Podoli, prednosta doc.
dr. M.Vojta.

(ANTIBIOTICS ther)
(CERVICITIS ther)
(STERILITY FEMALE etiol)